

Dentons Flashpoint

Novel Coronavirus Daily Update

May 5, 2020

Novel Coronavirus Update: May 5, 2020

KEY TAKEAWAYS

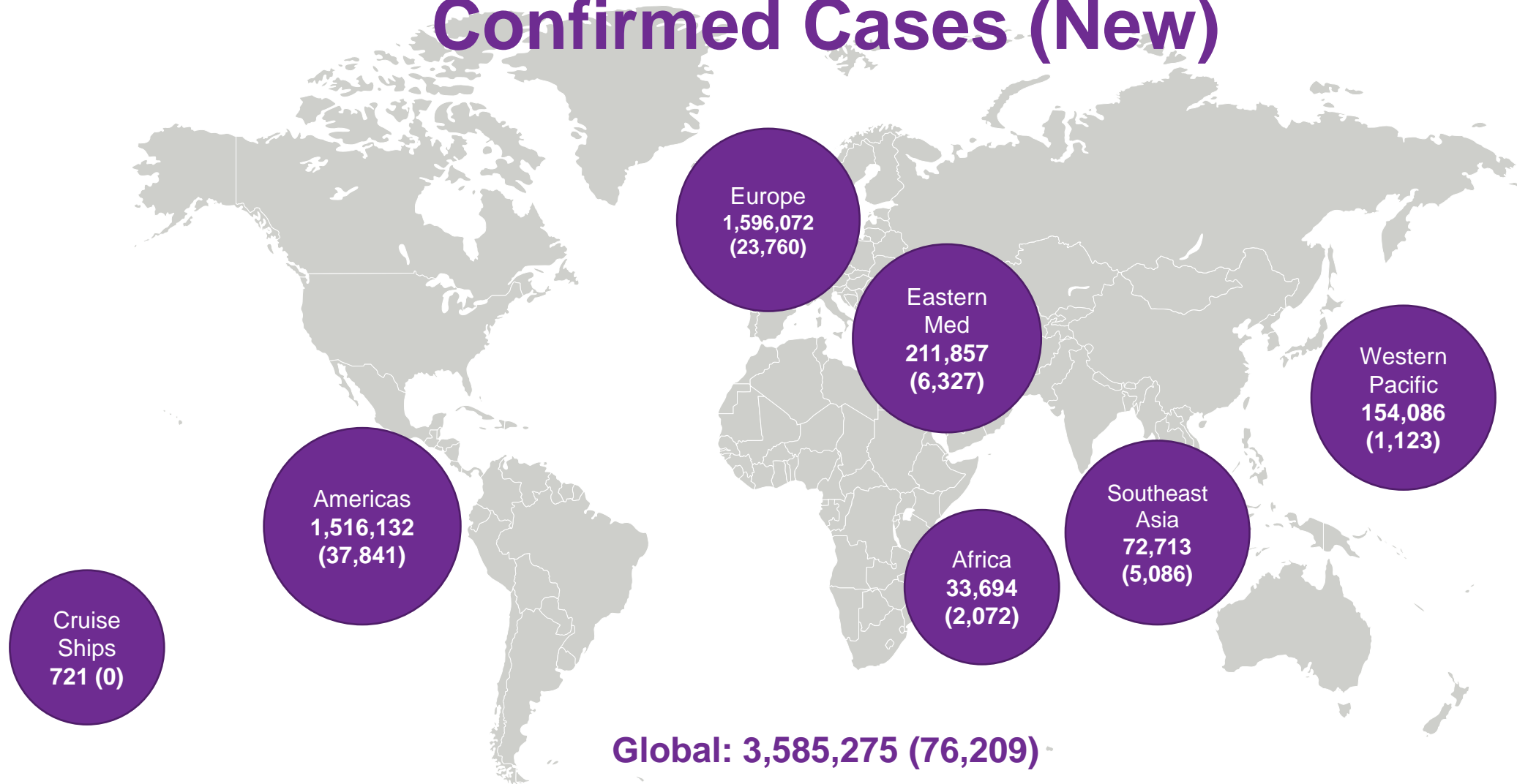
Reopening wave in Europe and the US continues.

Experts say quarantine facilities are more effective than self-isolation.

AIG warns that the pandemic may be catastrophic for the insurance industry.

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

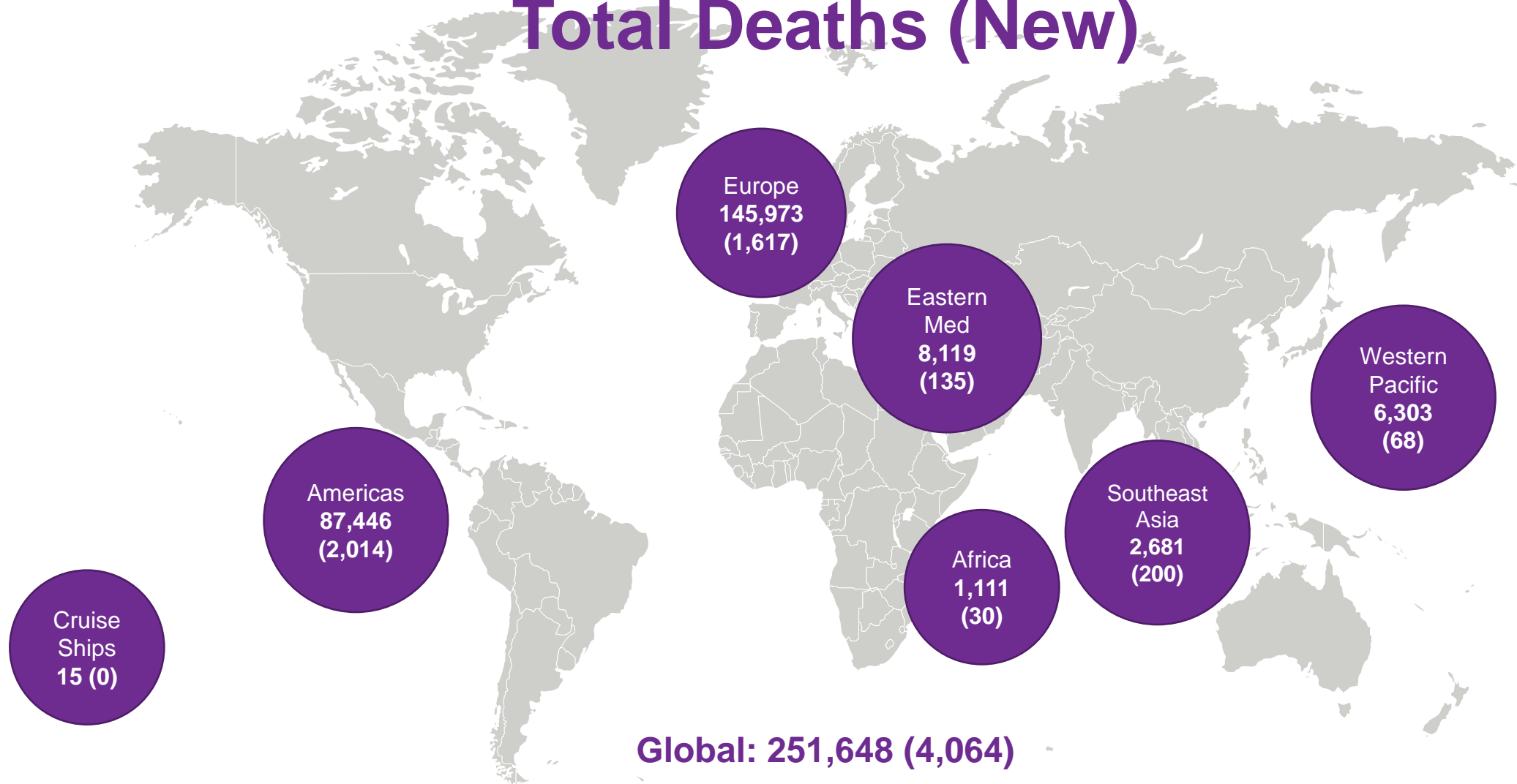
Confirmed Cases (New)



Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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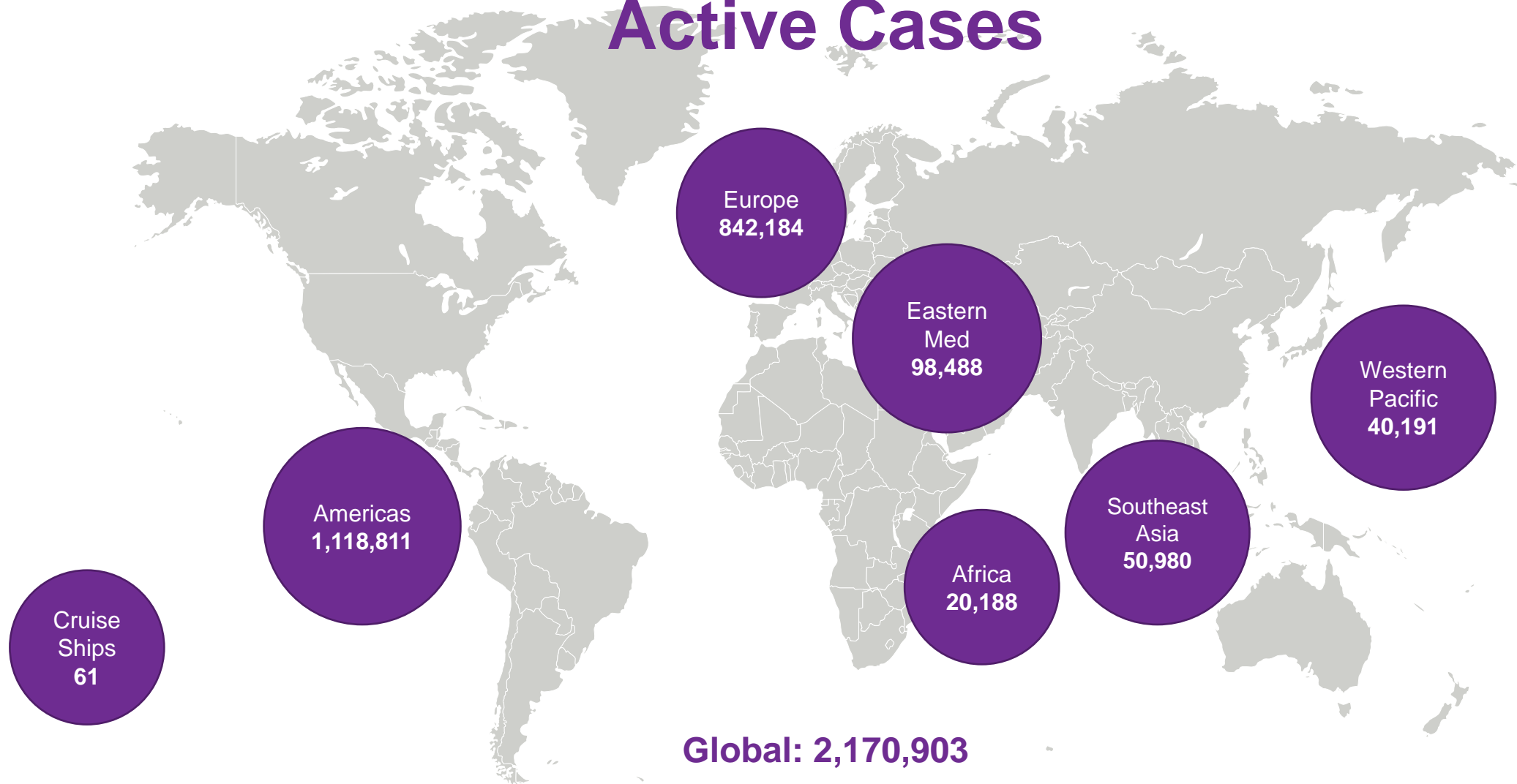
Total Deaths (New)



Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

Active Cases



Reflects data as of 2100 hours the evening before the date of the situation report.
Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Condition Updates

As of A.M. US EDT on May 5

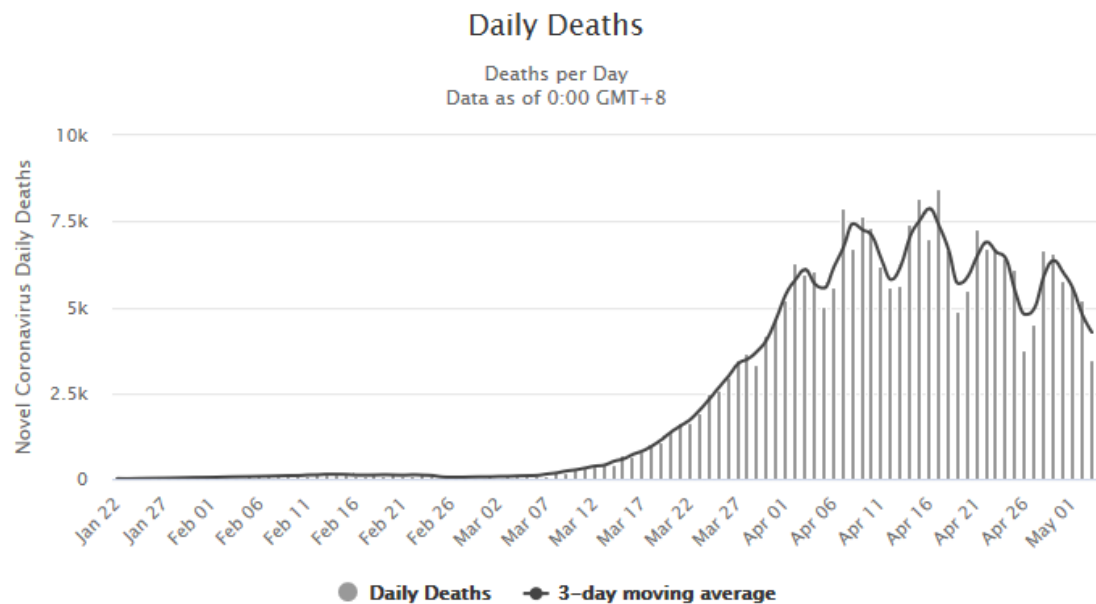
Global

Overnight, confirmed cases grew to 3,660,055 in 212 countries and territories, with 252,675 deaths.

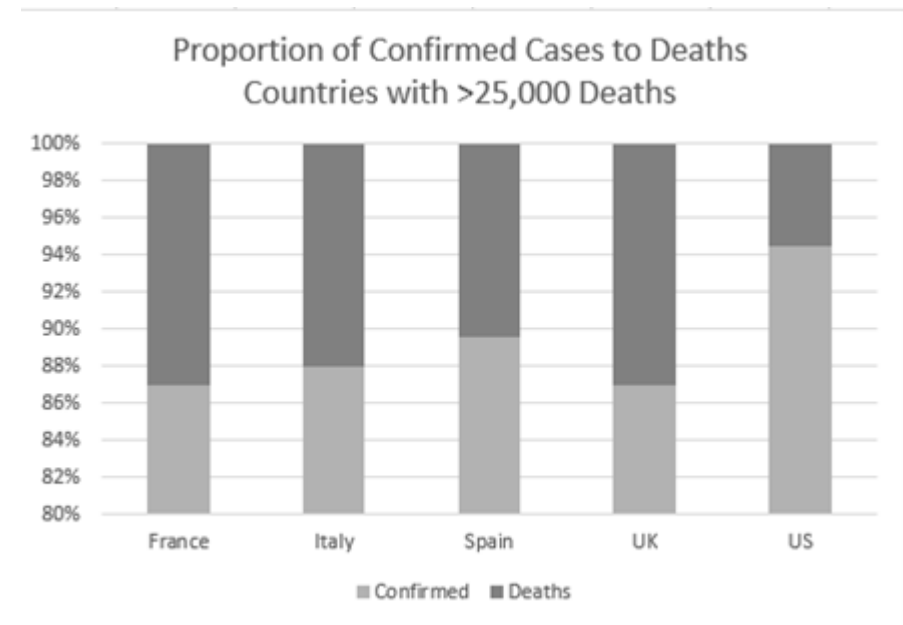
- Several European countries, including Italy and Spain, as well as Lebanon, India, Nigeria and parts of Canada and the US, took steps to **reopen their countries** including opening schools and restaurants.
- WHO officials that the US has not provided any **evidence** to suggest that the virus originated from a lab.
- A new study showed that **dedicated quarantine facilities** are more effective than self-isolation for curbing coronavirus spread.

Global

Downward Trend in Reported Deaths Continues



Source: Worldometer - www.worldometers.info



Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

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Markets

European stocks rebounded on Tuesday, following strong gains in Asia.

- **US crude** closed at a three-week high.
- JPMorgan shifted its global portfolio towards US stocks, indicating **confidence that Wall Street** will outperform European stocks.
- The euro and **German government bonds sold off** after Germany's constitutional court ruled that the European Central Bank's debt purchases were legal but should be reviewed for proportionality in pursuit of its monetary policy objective.
- The US Treasury said that it expects to issue **\$3tr in debt** to fund the coronavirus response.
- Shares for **Delta, American, United and Southwest** fell after Warren Buffett said he had sold them off. However, airlines raised \$32bn in debt last week, indicating investor's continued willingness to purchase bonds.
- Data shows that the European Central Bank has focused its **sovereign bond purchases** on Italy, France, and Spain, the countries hardest hit by the coronavirus.
- Emerging market central banks have continued to slash **interest rates** in the fight against COVID-19.

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Business

AIG warned that the coronavirus could be the insurance industry's largest catastrophe loss on record, as the company's quarterly profits fell over 90 percent.

- **GE** cut an additional 10,000 jobs in aviation.
- **Gold's Gym** filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy.
- **Tyson Foods** said it expects the coronavirus to constrain US meat supply, despite President Trump's order. Tyson also expects to lose money on poultry, which are reliant on restaurants.
- **Costco** began limiting meat purchases.
- **Kroger** will offer free testing to frontline employees.
- **Carnival** plans to restart cruises in August.
- **DoorDash** will provide more benefits to its employees.
- **Taubman**, a shopping mall owner, said it will reopen three major US malls May 6.
- A top **Amazon** executive quit over the company's treatment of labor and climate activists.
- **Starbucks** plans to reopen a majority of its US stores by the end of the week.
- **Air Canada** will require temperature checks for passengers.
- **Apple and Google** said they would ban the use of location tracking in contact tracing apps.
- **Qantas Airways** has shelved plans to launch the longest direct flights in the world as a result of the collapse of international travel.
- Russia's **Alrosa**, the world's biggest diamond miner by volume, will temporarily shutter two mines later this month due to a drop in demand.

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Africa

- Coronavirus test kits used in **Tanzania** were dismissed as faulty, adding to criticism of a government that has previously called on Tanzanians to pray the virus away and has been accused of secrecy about virus spread.
- **Sierra Leone's** president tested negative after a period of self-isolation.
- **Ghana** implemented a “no mask, no entry” policy in Accra’s central business district.
- **Mauritius** announced it had recorded no new cases for the last eight days.
- **Kenya** launched mass screenings in hard-hit industrial areas of Nairobi and Mombasa. Kenyan nurses have threatened a strike for protections including hazard pay.
- Markets in **Nigerian** hotspot Kano reopened, as a rise in potentially COVID-19-linked deaths continues.
- **Madagascar** will begin human trials for an herbal coronavirus treatment which the president claimed cures the virus.
- **Rwanda** loosened restrictions after 45 days, although masks and nighttime curfews remain mandatory.



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Asia

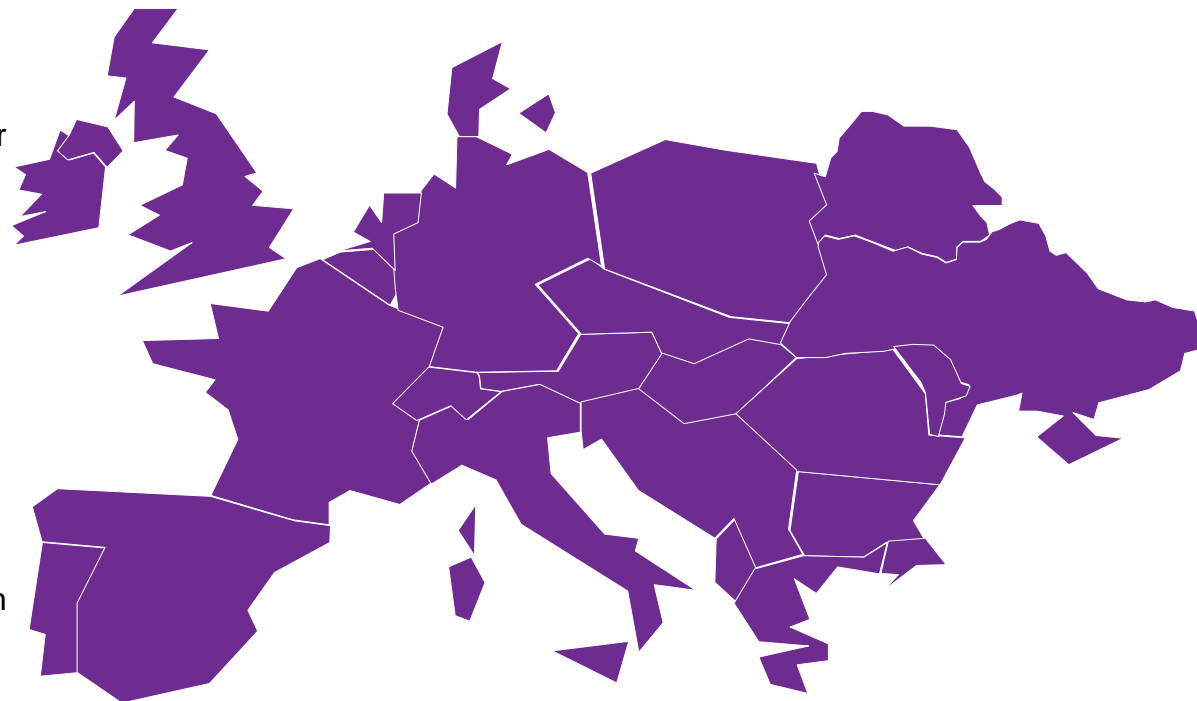
- The **Philippines** halted incoming flights for one week in order to reduce pressure on quarantine facilities full of repatriated Filipinos.
- Coronavirus shock shrinks Australian economy by 10 percent. **Australia and New Zealand** are continuing discussion of a trans-Tasman “travel bubble,” as New Zealand recorded no new cases for the first time since March. Calls in Australia are growing for the government to extend a lifeline to the country’s over 1m temporary visa holders.
- **India** reopened its liquor stores with a 70 percent tax. Japan extended its state of emergency until the end of May.
- The WHO refuted **Taiwanese** claims that the government had warned the WHO of possible human-to-human transmission in December.
- **Malaysia**, the world’s second largest producer of palm oil, disputed the WHO’s recommendation that adults should avoid palm oil in their diet during the pandemic.
- Cases in **Bangladesh** surpassed 10,000.



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Europe

- The **EU** is pushing for member states to agree on a decentralized approach to contact tracing apps.
- **Germany** took further steps towards lifting its lockdown, reopening hair salons, museums, churches, and more factories among others. German factory output saw a record contraction in April. The **Czech Republic** will lift a ban on international travel next week. **Finland** will begin reopening on June 1. **Turkey** announced plans to ease its lockdown.
- Research suggests that **Germany's and Italy's** outbreak may have caused far more cases and deaths than reported.
- **Italy's** active case count dropped below 100,000 as it began easing lockdown restrictions.
- The **UK** revealed the details of its 'test, track, and trace' strategy, which it will test on the Isle of Wight starting today. Over 6m UK workers are currently having their wages partly paid through the country's job retention program.
- A relocation scheme has moved almost 500 asylum seekers out of an overcrowded **Greek** camp.
- **France** joins the ranks of countries with more than 25,000 deaths.
- **Russia** reports over 30,000 new cases in 72 hours.



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Middle East

- **Israeli** PM Netanyahu abruptly ended almost all social distancing measures but warned that rules would be immediately re-imposed if new cases reached 100 per day.
- **Bahrain** established the second of five field hospitals on man-made islands.
- **Oman** sealed off a third industrial zone, largely populated by migrants, over virus concerns.
- The Saudi minister of finance reaffirmed that the Kingdom is committed to the US dollar peg, and the Kingdom announced the launch of a mobile app to centralize movement permits. UberEats ended service in **Saudi Arabia**.
- The economic contraction in the **UAE** accelerated in April amid tight lockdown measures.
- **Syrian** President Assad warned that the country could face a “catastrophe” if cases spike.



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Americas

- **Brazilian** President Bolsonaro attacked democratic institutions again in a speech given to hundreds of protestors, as the number of coronavirus cases in Brazil surpassed 100,000. Analysis suggests it is possible the true number of cases in Brazil could be higher than the US. The pandemic looks set to accelerate a move towards e-commerce in Brazil as malls suffer.
- **Argentina** is entering a crucial period for its debt-restructuring process, with the economy minister warning that the country will consider defaulting on \$65bn of foreign debt unless investors engaged in negotiations to alleviate its financial burden while tackling the coronavirus pandemic.
- Polls show that **Mexican** President Obrador's approval rating was boosted by the pandemic from 60 to 68 percent.
- **Peru** is preparing a massive stimulus package that amounts to 12 percent of GDP, a move that has brought popularity for Finance Minister Maria Antonieta Alva.
- Cases in **Chile** surpassed 20,000.
- Consumer spending in **Canada** saw modest recovery in April after a low in March. Quebec began reopening, with the exception of Montreal.



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Americas: US

- In **Congress**, the Senate returned to session, while the House is reportedly considering remote hearings and proxy voting.
- The Trump Administration **projects 3,000 deaths per day** in mid-June, nearly double the current level.
- US aid amid the pandemic totals \$2.4bn. Half of the second round of funding for **small business loans** has been committed. Large, publicly traded companies have returned \$375b in loans from the program. Puerto Rico called for further **debt relief**.
- **Renewable energy sources** have overtaken coal power since the onset of the pandemic in the US.
- Secretary Mnuchin expressed uncertainty over whether the US would be able to reopen **international travel** this year.
- The FDA tightened regulations on **antibody tests** after a string of unreliable and unauthorized tests entered the market.
- By the end of the week, **40-plus states** plan to re-openings. **Florida** reopened most businesses, restaurants, and parks. **Ohio** called on businesses to report employees who choose not to return to work. The DOJ registered support for a case against **Virginia's** governor for violating religious liberties in lockdown measures. **Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia** became the first states to allow a small section of the electorate use an online voting tool.



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Auto Industry in Focus

By Nathaniel Clark

Images of empty highways and haunting views of normally bustling cities are a popular go-to for articles discussing the impacts of the lockdown. These images also illustrate the acute demand collapse facing the auto industry. The challenges of COVID-19 have upended the market in the short term and obscured the long-term prospects. For such a symbolic and economically valuable industry, this reshuffling will have ripple effects at the core of several countries manufacturing sector. As with every industry facing the virus' impacts, the question of how long the virus lasts will be central to analyzing long-term effects.

Consumer behavior adapting to the virus has struck vehicle demand particularly hard. Even in China, where progress has been made against the virus, road-passenger numbers are down 57 percent against pre-coronavirus levels. There are several reasons travel should be expected to stay low. With rapid job loss, travel to work is evaporating while workers who can work from home will likely to stay at home to avoid unnecessary risk. An IBM survey reports that 75 percent of people working from home would like to continue to do so at least occasionally after reopening. Consumers are avoiding brick and mortar stores due to this same fear. Though delivery vehicles and large trucks are on the frontlines of maintaining supply chains, individual vehicle use will suffer as goods are purchased through online vendors. These factors hold true across many of the auto industry's key markets in Europe, Asia, and North America.

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Global Auto Sales

Percentage Decrease

39%

less vehicles sold worldwide in March 2020
compared to March 2019

Millions units March



Source: JATO Dynamics

Auto Industry in Focus

Data is mixed on how these demand shifts will affect sales and employment even after the easing of lockdowns, but there is cause for concern. After a devastating 80 percent drop in car sales during the peak of the virus in February, Chinese car sales are down only 7 percent in the month of April. This possible turnaround should give producers hope, but they are running against a clock. Vehicles entering amid low demand are driving down prices in an oversaturated market. Prices in the US used-car market have already dropped by 10 percent in recent weeks and with the backlog growing it is not yet clear how long low prices will persist. Australia's largest car dealership cut over 10 percent of its staff after new car sales fell 18 percent suggesting these price fluctuations will affect employment around the world. In South Africa, 10 percent of auto industry workers could be cut. Major auto manufacturers are not insulated from this drop, the finance arms of GM and Ford are set to lose billions as leased vehicles plunge in value.

Bailing out the auto industry remains a hot button political issue after the recession of 2008, but governments appear willing to risk backlash if it means saving labor intensive manufacturing. This tension will be most acute with smaller, less profitable companies which have strong local support. The French government holds a 15 percent stake in France's largest carmaker Renault and has already provided a \$5.5 bailout. Ford and German car companies have called on their respective countries to reinstate "cash for clunkers" programs from the recession to spur demand. In China, the central government and local governments have expanded subsidies to keep the domestic industry afloat.

These bailouts are likely to have strings attached as governments take the opportunity to impose policy shifts that might not be feasible outside of a crisis. Brazilian automakers balked at government and lender insistence that their international assets be used as collateral on a possible \$19 billion bailout. Across the EU,

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Auto Industry in Focus

airline bailouts are being tied to climate targets, and Brussels is considering similar measures for the auto industry. So far, the EU has resisted car makers' calls for relaxed standards and instead see the reconstruction as an opportunity to replace aging and polluting industries. Similar calls are coming from the left in the US, but political conditions in the short term will likely work against them. If 2020 sees a change in Administration, automakers may find themselves facing stricter expectations. China, meanwhile, has delayed plans to remove subsidies on electric vehicles in response to the virus, according to the Finance Ministry.

While the outlook is not bright, the industry has several opportunities and indirect benefits from the pandemic. Key competitors to the personal vehicle market, public transportation and ride sharing services, are facing even more severe repercussions. Public transportation relies on density and mass movement, both of which are much riskier in the COVID-19 world. In New York, public transportation ridership has fallen 90 percent. An engineering consultant found that, even with limited social

distancing, Australian public transport could only operate at 30 to 50 percent capacity. According to an IBM study, 48 percent of regular public transportation users report they will ride less frequently or not at all once the world reopens. The same study found 17 percent intend to increase use personal vehicles, though the participants reported that they are unlikely to purchase a vehicle in the present economy. If the economy recovers before the virus is contained this calculus may change.

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Secondary Health Effects of COVID-19

In addition to the rising death count of the COVID-19 pandemic, experts fear that virus-related disruptions could lead to a huge uptick in infection and death by diseases that were previously well-managed. Social distancing measures, disruptions in medical supply chains, and a diversion of government funding and attention all endanger vaccination and disease control efforts. Reduced capacity to deal with health crises during epidemics is a documented phenomenon: during the Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2014-16, for example, almost as many people died of HIV, tuberculosis and malaria as did of Ebola.

Underfunded areas with high incidence of infectious diseases such as malaria, polio, measles, rubella, and dengue are in the most danger of seeing backsliding disease control. The WHO projected that in a worst-case scenario, malaria deaths in sub-Saharan Africa could jump to 769,000 in 2020, twice the number of deaths reported in the region in 2018, due to suspension of campaigns distributing insecticide-treated nets. Gavi, the international vaccine alliance, estimates that 21 countries - mostly in Africa - are reporting vaccine shortages due to the suspension of air freight, and that 14 national vaccination campaigns for diseases like polio and measles have been officially suspended. The Measles and Rubella initiative has reported that more than 117 million

children in 37 countries may lose out on measles vaccinations as mass vaccination programs are suspended to comply with lockdowns. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative made the difficult decision last month to unilaterally suspend their door-to-door information and vaccination campaigns in order to comply with social distancing practices, and UNICEF warned that one in five children in the Middle East will miss their polio vaccination as a result of the suspensions and the pandemic more broadly. In India and sub-Saharan Africa, travel restrictions have prevented many from replenishing their stocks of HIV and tuberculosis treatments.

The backsliding is primarily due to the diversion of public health personnel and funding to the COVID-19 effort and the general slowdown of medical services due to lockdowns and nonessential business closure. In addition, medical supply chains have suffered the same disruptions that other manufactured goods have, while at the same time demand has increased tenfold. Goods like N95 masks, personal protective gear, and the components for polymerase chain reaction tests are not only used for coronavirus containment and testing, and the run on these basic goods has hampered the ability of doctors to conduct business-as-usual to contain other risks.

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Secondary Health Effects of COVID-19

Worsening public health crises could potentially exacerbate the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic. Those with lower baseline health are more likely to experience severe coronavirus cases, increasing the strain on infrastructure like ICU beds and ventilators. An increase in untreated chronic illnesses or new infections as treatments go undelivered and vaccinations stall would overburden hospitals struggling to deal with coronavirus cases. New public health crises, silently developing while countries focus elsewhere out of necessity, could emerge after the coronavirus pandemic seems under control and put already-fragile governments and economies at further risk. As with many health issues, these issues will disproportionately affect poorer nations, many of whom do not have the resources to respond to the current health crisis, let alone multiple at once.

In addition to an uptick in traditional infectious disease threats, the pandemic will likely lead to a proliferation of other public health crises, such as domestic violence and alcoholism. The UN estimated that a 6 month global lockdown could result in 61 million more domestic violence cases than average. For example, in Lebanon and Malaysia, calls to abuse helplines have doubled, in China they have tripled, and in Australia searches for domestic violence resources have reached their

highest point in five years. Data from the US shows official reports of domestic violence dropping, but experts say that is because victims feel less able to report with their abusers in their homes, and schools, where teachers are often mandated reporters, are closed. UN Secretary General Guterres included domestic violence in his call for a global ceasefire. Increase in alcohol consumption during lockdowns has reportedly caused spikes in domestic violence and in alcohol-related health conditions. In Russia, the lockdown has led to a 65 percent increase in alcohol sales and a corresponding rise in hospitalizations for domestic abuse by intoxicated partners. The WHO has urged countries to restrict alcohol sales during lockdowns, both because of the effect on domestic violence and research that suggests overuse of alcohol can worsen coronavirus infections (advice that governments in Greenland, India, parts of Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and parts of Mexico, among others, have taken). With infectious disease control, vaccination, and public health crises suffering, people will not have to contract COVID-19 to suffer adverse health effects from the pandemic.

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Science Under the Scope: The Challenge of Contact Tracing

Contributed by Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs

The effectiveness of contact tracing is impacted by the speed by which suspected and confirmed cases are tracked and isolated.

Contact-tracing has been one of the largest challenges in the COVID-19 response around the globe. Some countries, such as South Korea, have implemented robust contact-tracing systems, giving officials the opportunity to quickly isolate confirmed or suspected cases. Traditional contact-tracing is extremely labor-intensive and costly, so countries like South Korea have turned to technology for assistance. Contact-tracing apps often use location tracking or GPS to keep a memory of where a person has been and who they may have contacted.⁽¹⁾ In South Korea, collected data has been shared with central and local governments, as well as health agencies.⁽²⁾ In the case that someone tests positive, this information is pushed out through the emergency alert system. In the European Union, contact-tracing apps have become a focus as a way to safely end the lockdown, but challenges still remain. For the EU, this

includes a need for the apps to work internationally. For the United States, privacy issues are viewed by most experts as the most significant stumbling blocks to the use of contact-tracing apps. While such apps have emerged as one of the most promising ways to help life return to a “new normal” in many countries, they are only effective if suspected and confirmed cases are quickly contacted and isolated.

(1) McCall, B. (2020, April 28). Shut down and reboot – preparing to minimize infection in a post-COVID-19 era. The Lancet Digital Health. DOI: 10.1016/S2589-7500(20)30103-5

(2) Park, S., Choi, G.J., Ko, H. (2020, April 23). Information Technology-Based Tracing Strategy in Response to COVID-19 in South Korea – Privacy Controversies. JAMA Network. DOI: 10.1001/jama.2020.6602

Country in Focus: Germany

By Nathaniel Clark

Germany's response to the virus has been widely lauded as successful. Analysts point to high levels of testing, effective infection tracking, well-developed health system, and a lower average age of patients. Another important variable is a well-respected and trusted leader. Throughout the crisis Chancellor Merkel provided accurate and trusted assessments of the country's risk, leading to high levels of voluntary social distancing. This trust will be put to a serious test as Germany moves cautiously to reopen and the world asks if Germany can provide an example of a successful restart.

Chief among those advocating caution is Merkel herself, who has called for limits on what will reopen. Polls by experts at the University of Erfurt show that the push to reopen is being driven more by state leaders and business leaders than the general public who are largely respecting current restrictions. So far small shops and churches have opened, but the school openings meant to follow have been delayed. Further reopening will depend on the rate infection remaining low, but Germany's states are working on plans to open bars and restaurants. Not all sectors can expect a rapid reopening. Merkel said large concerts and sporting events will be delayed until August 31, while the tourism sector faces an extended worldwide travel advisory until June. The recent spike in

infections may further delay these careful steps out of lockdown.

It is not clear that Germans will return to business as usual even if states begin to reopen. The early days of the opening saw anecdotal spikes in shopping as consumers who delayed planned purchases went out. These numbers tapered off and there are concerns that the broader economic malaise will undermine the return to business. Another aspect that will slow recovery is a rising desire to save after the economic shock and continuing fears of infection..

Furloughed and unemployed consumers are not spending, and shops warn that they will not survive if shoppers stay home. Foot traffic numbers appear to be tied to the severity of the outbreak rather than

Fact Box

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| • Confirmed Cases: | • GDP: \$3.948 trillion (2018) |
| • Deaths: | • GDP per Capita: \$47,603 (2018) |
| • Population: 83.02 million | • Global Health Security Index: 14 (out of 195) |

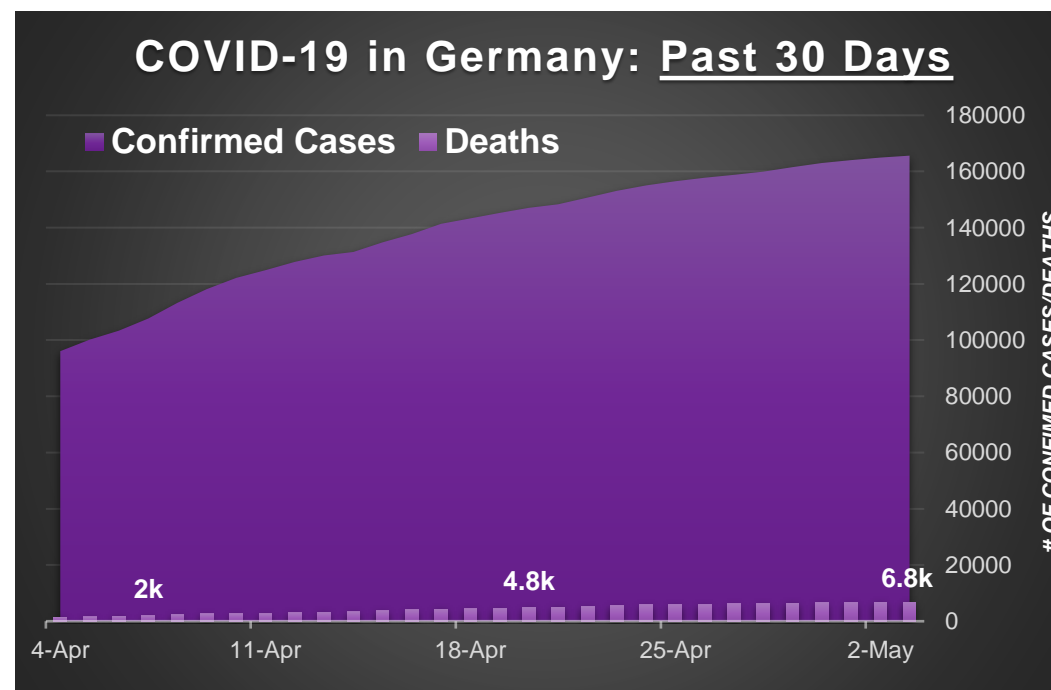
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Country in Focus: Germany

government orders. The Kiel Institute found that in the southwestern city of Mannheim foot traffic has risen 28 percent to 56 percent of normal levels since the lockdown was lifted. In Munich, which had a much more severe outbreak, foot traffic remains at only 13 percent of pre-virus levels even after the shutdown was lifted. These stories of hesitant consumers staying home longer than shutdowns mandate are supported by macroeconomic data. Economic analysis by German institute Ifo suggests that the German economy will not return to its pre-virus state before the end of 2021.

As nervous politicians look for political cover to reopen, the German example further reinforces the need for patience and caution. Several German medical experts warn that Germany has been lulled into a false sense of security by its success. Germany has managed to prevent its health system from being overwhelmed. Countries who have not even achieved Germany's level of containment should not assume they can follow the same playbook. As the sector by sector reopening and varying foot traffic levels show, there is no one size fits all approach. The most important variable is the intensity of the local outbreak, limiting the outbreaks appears to be the fastest way to build consumer confidence. Following Germany's lead on testing and tracking rather than reopening

will likely be more beneficial for countries looking for the path to reopening.



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Country Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
US	924422	1180527 (22183)	68925 (1237)	3664	211
UK	161989	191597 (3989)	28798 (289)	2807	423
Russia	125817	145268 (10581)	1356 (76)	995	9
Italy	99980	211938 (1221)	29079 (195)	3505	481
France	92280	167886 (614)	25168 (304)	2596	386
Spain	71240	218011 (545)	25428 (164)	5311	544
Turkey	56032	127659 (1614)	3461 (64)	1514	41
Brazil	55438	108620 (6794)	7367 (316)	509	35
Netherlands	35688	40770 (199)	5082 (26)	2379	297
India	32024	46437 (3932)	1566 (175)	34	1
Canada	31924	61957 (1453)	4003 (208)	1610	102
Peru	31601	47372 (1444)	1344 (58)	1437	41
Belgium	29965	50267 (361)	7924 (80)	4337	684
Ecuador	26879	31881 (2343)	1569 (5)	1807	89
Germany	26459	166152 (488)	6993 (127)	1983	83
Saudi Arabia	23989	28656 (1645)	191 (7)	823	5
Portugal	22749	25524 (242)	1063 (20)	2503	104
Singapore	17303	18778 (573)	18 (0)	3210	3
Sweden	15878	22721 (404)	2769 (90)	2250	274
Pakistan	14830	20941 (857)	476 (19)	95	2

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Qatar	14369	16191 (640)	12 (0)	5620	4
Belarus	14127	17489 (784)	103 (4)	1851	11
Iran	12991	98647 (1223)	6277 (74)	1174	75
UAE	11627	14730 (567)	137 (11)	1489	14
Ukraine	10409	12331 (418)	303 (15)	282	7
Japan	10386	15078 (201)	536 (49)	119	4
Chile	9958	20643 (980)	270 (10)	1080	14
Poland	9213	14006 (313)	698 (20)	370	18
Mexico	9187	24905 (1434)	2271 (117)	182	17
Indonesia	8769	11587 (395)	864 (19)	42	3
Bangladesh	8752	10143 (688)	182 (5)	62	1
Serbia	7786	9557 (93)	197 (4)	1094	23
Norway	7658	7904 (57)	214 (3)	1458	39
Philippines	7547	9485 (262)	623 (16)	87	6
Romania	7425	13512 (349)	818 (28)	702	43
Ireland	7067	21772 (266)	1319 (16)	4409	267
Panama	6356	7197 (107)	200 (3)	1668	46
Dominican Rep	6118	8235 (281)	346 (13)	759	32
Israel	5947	16246 (38)	235 (3)	1877	27
Colombia	5808	7973 (305)	358 (18)	157	7

** Indicates moved up a risk category

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Country Risk Assessment

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Egypt	4745	6813 (348)	436 (7)	67	4
South Africa	4336	7220 (437)	138 (7)	122	2
Czechia	3760	7819 (38)	252 (4)	730	24
Kuwait	3291	5278 (295)	40 (2)	1236	9
Morocco	3221	5053 (150)	179 (5)	137	5
Argentina	3185	4887 (104)	260 (14)	108	6
Switzerland	2997	29981 (76)	1784 (22)	3464	206
Kazakhstan	2847	4049 (129)	29 (2)	216	2
Moldova	2693	4248 (127)	132 (7)	1053	33
Afghanistan	2407	2894 (190)	90 (5)	74	2
Ghana	2407	2719 (550)	18 (0)	88	0.6
Nigeria	2292	2802 (244)	93 (6)	14	0.5
Algeria	2185	4648 (174)	465 (2)	106	11
Denmark	2089	9670 (147)	493 (9)	1669	85
Hungary	2054	3035 (37)	351 (11)	314	36

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Oman	1809	2637 (69)	12 (0)	516	2
Bahrain	1781	3533 (150)	8 (0)	2076	5
Malaysia	1764	6353 (55)	105 (0)	196	3
Puerto Rico	1746	1843 (35)	97 (0)	544	29
Austria	1705	15621 (24)	600 (2)	1734	67
Finland	1587	5327 (73)	240 (10)	961	43
Bolivia	1425	1681 (87)	82 (6)	137	7
Armenia	1397	2507 (121)	39 (4)	846	13
Estonia	1389	1703 (3)	55 (0)	1284	41
South Korea	1267	10804 (3)	254 (2)	211	5
Bulgaria	1253	1652 (34)	78 (5)	238	11
Guinea	1251	1710 (124)	9 (2)	130	0.7
Greece	1112	2632 (6)	146 (2)	253	14
Slovenia	1101	1439 (0)	97 (1)	692	47
Cameroon	1087	2104 (27)	64 (0)	79	2

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

* Indications moved down a risk category ** Indicates moved up a risk category

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

US Risk Assessment

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
New York	293954	318953 (2538)	24999 (291)	16687	1271
New Jersey	120359	128269 (1525)	7910 (39)	14563	895
Massachusetts	64997	69087 (1000)	4090 (86)	10115	599
Illinois	61118	63777 (2278)	2659 (41)	4979	208
California	53606	55884 (981)	2278 (62)	1433	58
Pennsylvania	49978	52816 (1591)	2838 (118)	4137	223
Michigan	39851	43990 (189)	4139 (86)	4414	415
Florida	35498	36897 (819)	1399 (20)	1791	68
Texas	31882	32783 (785)	901 (23)	1184	33
Georgia	28205	29451 (786)	1246 (62)	2859	121
Louisiana	27609	29673 (333)	2064 (52)	6363	443
Connecticut	27417	29973 (686)	2556 (120)	8425	714
Maryland	25091	26408 (946)	1317 (36)	4399	219
Indiana	19591	20855 (588)	1264 (18)	3090	190
Ohio	19417	20474 (560)	1057 (18)	1759	91
Virginia	18809	19493 (821)	684 (24)	2317	81
Colorado	16067	16918 (283)	851 (9)	3057	154

VERY HIGH RISK (>5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Washington	14621	15462 (277)	841 (7)	2212	116
Tennessee	13346	13571 (394)	225 (5)	2040	33
North Carolina	11529	11971 (201)	442 (8)	1179	44
Iowa	9515	9703 (528)	188 (4)	3098	60
Rhode Island	9311	9652 (175)	341 (21)	9135	323
Arizona	8562	8924 (284)	362 (0)	1284	52
Missouri	8560	8946 (328)	386 (5)	1459	63
Wisconsin	7896	8236 (272)	340 (1)	1425	59
Alabama	7814	8112 (224)	298 (8)	1668	61
Mississippi	7567	7877 (327)	310 (7)	2636	104
Minnesota	6807	7234 (571)	427 (9)	1309	77
South Carolina	6474	6757 (131)	283 (8)	1363	57
Nebraska	6046	6125 (464)	79 (1)	3194	41
Nevada	5365	5630 (158)	265 (7)	1879	91
Utah	5267	5317 (142)	50 (0)	1746	16
Kansas	5227	5383 (227)	156 (12)	1832	54
Delaware	5106	5288 (80)	182 (5)	5569	192

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

** Indicates moved up a risk category

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

US Risk Assessment

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
Kentucky	4984	5245 (115)	261 (8)	1181	59
DC	4912	5170 (154)	258 (7)	7553	377
New Mexico	3875	4031 (181)	156 (5)	1926	75
Oklahoma	3806	4044 (72)	238 (0)	1032	61
Arkansas	3411	3491 (54)	80 (4)	1156	27
Oregon	2650	2759 (79)	109 (0)	676	27

HIGH RISK (1,000-5,000 cases)

Country	Active Cases	Confirmed (New)	Deaths (New)	Cases/ 1M Pop.	Deaths/ 1M Pop
South Dakota	2647	2668 (37)	21 (0)	3087	24
New Hampshire	2502	2588 (70)	86 (0)	1926	64
Idaho	2042	2106 (45)	64 (0)	1248	38
North Dakota	1200	1225 (34)	25 (0)	1629	33
West Virginia	1176	1224 (29)	48 (0)	669	27
Maine	1148	1205 (20)	57 (0)	904	43

Data Source: Johns Hopkins University

Note: This report is based on sources and information deemed to be true and reliable, but Dentons makes no representations to same.

Contacts

This summary is based on reports sourced from among the 75 countries in which Dentons currently serves clients as well as from firms in other locations, some of which will formally join Dentons later in 2020. We are pleased to share this complimentary summary and contemporaneous assessment, with the caveat that developments are changing rapidly. This is not legal advice, and you should not act or refrain from acting based solely on its contents. We urge you to consult with counsel regarding your particular circumstances.

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